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# THE

# WILLOUGHBY FAMILY

OF

# NEW-ENGLAND.

By ISAAC J. GREENWOOD.

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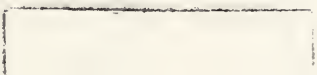

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# THE WILLOUGHBY FAMILY OF NEW-ENGLAND.

"THE Willoughbys, now in the United States, I have reason to believe are the heirs of the dormant Barony of Willoughby of Parham," is a statement* which, though made by so excellent an authority as the late Hon. James Savage, it would be doubtless very difficult, if not impossible, to substantiate. Glancing hastily over the descent of this family, we find that Sir Christopher[1] Willoughby, who was knighted in 1483 and died 1498, had five sons: William,[2] who succeeded to the title of eighth Lord Willoughby of Eresby, Sir Christopher,[2] George[2] who married, Sir Thomas[2] ancestor of the Lords Middleton, and John[2] who also married. The second son Sir Christopher[2] Willoughby, Knt. of Parham, co. Suffolk, was father of William,[3] created in 1547 Lord Willoughby of Parham, whose only son and successor Charles[4] matriculated at Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1551, being under 14 years of age, and died in 1603, having had six sons as mentioned below:

i. WILLIAM,[5] ob. v. p., whose son William,[6] knighted 1603 at Belvoir Castle, succeeded as third Lord Willoughby of Parham, lived at Knath, near Gainsborough, co. Lincoln, and died Aug. 28, 1617, leaving three young sons the oldest not five years of age. The line terminated in his grandson Charles,[7] tenth Lord Willoughby, who died Dec. 9, 1679.

ii. Sir AMBROSE,[5] of Matson, co. Glouc., knighted 1603. His descendants being absent in the Colonies, failed to receive notice of the elder line's having terminated. In May, 1733, his gt. gt. grandson, Henry[9] Willoughby, Esq., claimed the title, but it was not until March, 1757, that he succeeded as 16th Lord Willoughby of Parham. This nobleman, who died Jan. 29, 1775, aged 79, was twice Master of the Company of Brewers, London, a Justice of Peace, and Colonel of 2d Regiment of Militia of the Tower Hamlets. The line terminated on the decease of his nephew and successor George[10] Willoughby, Oct. 28, 1779,* aged about 31 years. In the petition presented to the House of Lords and claiming the title, it was stated that Sir Ambrose[5] Willoughby had an only son and heir Edward,[6] whose only son and heir Henry[7] went to Virginia about 1676, and there died at Hull's Creek, Nov. 26, 1685, aged 59, leaving an only son and heir Henry,[8] aged about 20 years, of whom the petitioner was the eldest son.

iii. EDWARD,[5] whose son Edward,[6] ob. s. p..

* Mass. Hist. Soc. Coll., S. III., vol. viii. 310.

iv. CHARLES,[5] ob. s. p.

v. FRANCIS.[5]

vi. Sir THOMAS,[5] knighted at Belvoir Castle, 1603. His son Thomas,[6] claiming the title on the decease of Charles,[7] tenth Lord Willoughby of Parham, was summoned to Parliament as his successor in 1680, and died Feb. 29, 169½, æt. 89, leaving Hugh,[7] Francis,[7] Jonathan,[7] and four other sons. Hugh[8] Willoughby, grandson of Francis,[7] was Pres. of the Soc. of Antiq., and F. R. S., he died Jan. 21, 1765, unmarried, the fifteenth Lord Willoughby, and the title passed to his kinsman, the descendant of Sir Ambrose,[6] as above stated.

From the above, it does not seem at all probable, that the father of the American progenitor of Willoughbys, who must have been born as early as 1587, was at all connected with the titled family of Parham. There is a tradition, however, preserved in the family on this side of the Atlantic, that one of their race was a kinswoman and maid of honor to Queen Elizabeth. In the "Nugæ Antiquæ," may be seen some laudatory verses to the six gentlewomen attending the Princess Elizabeth at Hatfield House, during the reign of her sister Mary (1553–'58), and whose names are given as Grey, Willoughby, Markham, Norwich, St. Loo and Skipwith. The latter was Bridget, daughter of Sir William Skipwith (Sheriff of Lincoln, 1526); Miss St. Loo was probably connected with Sir William Saintlow, one of the Princess's household; while Isabella Markham became the second wife of the enraptured poet.† There existed at this time a family of Willoughbys in Nottinghamshire, of some importance, and entirely distinct from the one we have previously considered: they were related to the Markhams and the Skipwiths, and through the Grey family were allied to the Princess Elizabeth, whose second cousin Anne Grey, daughter of the Marquis of Dorset, married Henry Willoughby of Wollaton, son and heir of Sir Edward Willoughby, and nephew of Sir Hugh Willoughby, the Arctic navigator. It would seem therefore that the American line of descent must be sought for in the records of this family, a pedigree of which, though very imperfect, may be found in Thoroton's History of Nottinghamshire.

Francis Willoughby, who came to New-England in 1638, with his wife Mary and young son Jonathan, is alluded to by Hutchinson as "a gentleman from England;" he was a son of William Willoughby, who, we learn from Winthrop, "was a Colonel of the City," i. e. of London; while from other sources‡ we learn that he was a native of Kent, and had been for some time commander of a vessel. This latter person appears to be identical with William Willoughby, who was a purveyor for ship-timber in co. Sussex, as early as 1628. Denzil Fleming, an officer of the Royal Navy, writing to Secretary Nicholas, August 11, states that Willoughby had laden a bark at Stopham, and was about to load another

* The title has not since been claimed.
† Sir John Harrington.
‡ King's Pamphlets, Brit. Mus., &c.

at Arundel, with timber for repair of the Victory at Woolwich, but, as the French men-of-war were very busy off that coast, he desired that some convoy might be procured for the same. From this time forward, frequent mention is made in the Calendar of State Papers (so far as published) of William Willoughby, one of the Purveyors of Timber for his Majesty's Navy. In April, 1636, he, together with John Taylor, sent in a proposition to the Board of Admiralty, for the raising of the Ann Royal, which, with all her ordnance and provisions, had recently sunk off the mouth of the Thames, and he is alluded to, immediately after, as one of the chief shipwrights engaged in the undertaking.

A few years previous to this event, viz., in May, 1632, Gov. Sir John Harvey wrote to the Virginia Commissioners, recommending that Capt. William Tucker,* Mr. Stone, and Maurice Thompson,† should contract for three or more years, for all the tobacco of the growth of Virginia. In pursuance of this advice, the latter gentlemen, together with Gregory Clements,‡ Robert South, and others, merchants of London, shipped from the colonies during the summer of 1634, a cargo of 155,000 pounds of tobacco, worth 15,500*l.*, on the Robert Bonaventure, Richard Gilson, master, but unfortunately the vessel was taken by a Dunkirker, Capt. Peter Norman. To recover the same, some 500*l.* were now expended in prosecution of law in Flanders, but to no effect, and when by Jan. 1636–7, the amount, including the value of the vessel and the accrued interest, had increased to 18,000*l.* the parties interested petitioned that Letters of Marque should be granted them to set forth the Discovery (300 tons, John Man, master), and the pinnace Despatch (100 tons, Samuel Lee, master), both of London, "to apprehend at sea ships and goods of the King of Spain or his subjects." The petition was granted April 4, 1637, and by subsequent papers it appears that Capt. Trenchfield (afterwards of the Navy) and Mr. Willoughby were interested in the Discovery, and that four prizes of very great value were soon taken.

Civil war having broken out, an ordinance was passed by Parliament, April 12, 1643, that the Committee for the Militia of London should raise regiments of volunteers, as auxiliaries to the trained bands of the city, for the better security and defence thereof and of the Parliament, with power to appoint officers and to order said regiments to such places as they shall see cause. Mr. Willoughby forthwith raised a company of volunteers, consisting of a hundred "well affected and stout youngsters," whom he exercised at Gravesend until they were expert in the use of arms, and on June

* A commissioner and councillor of Virginia.

† A Virginia merchant, member of the Guinea Company, and Commissioner of the Somers Islands: in Sept., 1659, he declined his appointment by Parliament, as a Commissioner of the Customs.

‡ A merchant and M.P.; one of the King's judges, and executed after the Restoration; vide Heath's Chronicle, p. 197.

17 the H. of C. ordered that he continue in command of such soldiers as had enlisted under him, living within the Hamlets of the Tower, and that said soldiers be required, from time to time, to obey his command and not list under any other. Soon after this, "desirous to try what good service he could do to his King, the Parliament and his country," the Captain set forth from Gravesend towards Woolwich, where he found and seized seventy-five pieces of ordnance, in the carpenter's yard, called the wool-yard. "They had done more than they could justify," said a Mr. William Barnes, residing near Woolwich, which words having been reported to Capt. Willoughby, by some of his youngsters, he with forty of his men went to the house of Barnes, where they seized plate of the value of 1000 pounds, together with some popish books and priests' garments.

Information having been received, about July 1, of divers persons from Oxford, and other parts of the King's army, having crossed to and fro with their coaches, horses and arms, over the ferry at Greenwich, it was ordered by Parliament that Capt. W. should stop the passage of any vehicle to that ferry, by cutting a ditch on the west or river-side of the Thames, and that the Dept. Lieutenants of Kent and Middlesex should station a guard there to stop all horses, arms, ammunition and suspected persons, and to search such as they shall think fit, that endeavor to pass that way.

Nov. 22, it was ordered by the Com. of the Militia of the City of London, sitting at Guildhall, of whom Capt. W. was the head, that the ordnance in the blockhouse at Gravesend should be removed to Tilbury Fort, in which was to be placed a strong garrison of men that might be confided in; and three ships or more, of a convenient burden, were to be appointed to sail up and down, and scour the river above and below Gravesend. The following day, upon some fresh alarm, it was ordered that Greenwich Castle and the blockhouses at Gravesend and Blackheath should be secured.

During the succeeding year, Capt. Willoughby, with the rank of Colonel, at the head of a regiment known as the Regiment of Auxiliaries of the Hamlets of the Tower, was ordered, together with two troops of horse commanded by Cols. Heriott Washbourne and Underwood, to join Major-General Richard Brown, at Abingdon, Berks. This place, situated some fifty-six miles westward from London, was but seven miles south of the royalist stronghold at Oxford, and proved a great check upon all movements in that quarter. In October, 1645, the Committee of the Three Counties having reported that the forces, above specified, could then be spared, the Committee of the Militia of London suggested to the House of Lords (Oct. 10), that directions be given for their speedy return to the metropolis, and for the payment of their arrears. Col. Willoughby, however, appears to have been still stationed at Abingdon towards the close of December, when the Commons passed an order for the payment of 200*l.*, on account, to his regiment.

On the 3d of April, 1646, he was one of the officers authorized by the House of Lords to execute martial law within the cities of London and Westminster and the lines of communication, and soon after composed one of a court martial for the trial of William Murray, Esq., as a spy.

During the succeeding year, information having been received, in July, of a design to seize upon Tilbury-fort, on the Thames river, the officers of the Trinity House were impowered by the House of Commons to take the care and custody thereof and of the Block-house at Gravesend, and to secure them for the Parliament. Ten months later, news reached the House of the formidable disturbance in Kent, immediately followed by the revolt of a large portion of the fleet, and the deposition of the Vice-Admiral, Col. Thomas Rainsborough, whereupon it was resolved that the orders of restraint be taken off, as to the forces of horse and foot, stationed at the Mews, Whitehall, and the Tower, for guards of the Parliament, and that they be sent for the suppression of tumult into the county of Kent. Moreover, the Lord General Fairfax, who was also at the time Constable of the Tower, was requested to send reinforcements, and if necessary to go in person. June 16, 1648, a Council of War was held at Warwick House, to consider measures for reducing the revolted ships, at which meeting, besides the Earl of Warwick, who had been reinstated in his position of Lord High Admiral, there were present, Capts. Tweedy, Peter Pett and Andrewes. Col. Willoughby, Capts. Bowen and Penrose, Mr. Smith, and Capts. Swanley, Ben. Crandley, Lymery and Phineas Pett. It was resolved "That as great a fleet as the Parliament shall think fit be provided, with all possible expedition, for the safety of the kingdom and the reducing of the revolters. That a letter be written, by the Lord High Admiral, to the Trinity House, to employ their best endeavors, for the manning of the ships of such a fleet, with cordial and well-affected men. That the Parliament be pleased to make a promise, by an ordinance, to those seamen, both Officers and Mariners, of a gratuity, suitable to the faithful and good service they shall do in this business."

On the 27th of the succeeding month, the Committee of both Houses at Derby House, reported a letter of July 20th, from Tilbury, and also a petition of Col. William Willoughby. Upon the reading of the latter before the House of Commons, it was ordered that the Colonel's accounts should be audited by the city-auditor, "and that he have the public faith of the kingdom for what shall appear to be due and owing to him," also that 800*l.* due, upon account, to the garrison at Tilbury, with interest at 8 per cent., be charged upon the excise, in course, and paid to said Col. William Willoughby, or his assigns. From this we may infer, that the Colonel had, at this critical juncture, been placed temporarily in command of the fort at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend.

Jan. 8, 1647–8, the Committee of both Houses appointed Col. Robert Tichborne,* Col. William Willoughby, Maurice Thompson, gent., and several others, as a Committee for the Militia of the Tower Hamlets, said ordinance to be in force for two years from Dec. 20, 1647. Soon after, in recognition of their services, he, together with Mr. Thomas Smith and Mr. Peter Pett, were recommended to the Naval Committee, by the merchants of London, as persons fit and able to be employed as Commissioners for the Navy, and it was particularly requested that Col. Willoughby should personally attend at Portsmouth, and receive in recompense the fee of a commissioner at large. He was accordingly appointed by the House of Commons, Feb. 16, 1648–9, Master Attendant for Portsmouth, and a Commissioner of the Navy.

On Oct. 25, 1650, Gen. Deane, one of the Generals of the Fleet, wrote to Vice-Admiral Penn of the Irish Squadron, to repair forthwith, with the new frigate Fairfax, then commanded by him, into Portsmouth, there to careen and fit out said ship with all things wanted, "which," continues the General, "I have written to Col. Willoughby to get in readiness against you come." This was preparatory to Penn's service in the Mediterranean.

But the Colonel's term of usefulness in this department was of short continuance. July 11, 1651, it was reported to the House by Mr. Bond, from the Council of State, that Col. Willoughby was lately dead,† and that they recommended Capt. Robert Moulton, senior, in his place; whereupon Moulton was appointed. At the same time it was referred to the Council of State to make payments to Col. Willoughby "of his monies; which with great willingness and good affection, he laid out for defence of the river of Thames, in the time of the insurrections of Kent and Essex; and of other monies due to him from the State."

The Colonel's widow, Elizabeth Willoughby, left a will, dated London, May, 1662, mentioning her late son William (ob. s. p.); the six children of her son Francis, of whom Sarah was then the only daughter; and her sisters, Mrs. Jane Hammond of Virginia, and Anna, wife of William Griffin of Portsmouth. Mrs. Hammond's son Lawrence was the same person who, as Capt. Lawrence Hammond, was located in Charlestown, Mass. Colony, whose third wife was Margaret, widow of Dept. Gov. Francis Willoughby (his cousin), and whose eldest son was Francis Hammond.

The name Hammond, or more correctly Hannam and Hanham,‡ may be found on the rolls of the Parliamentary Navy in 1659, in the person of Capt. Willoughby Hannam, of the "Kentish," who, retained in the service

* At the time Lieutenant of the Tower under the Lord General, and an Alderman of the City; subsequently Lord Mayor; he was a prisoner of state, after the Restoration, and died July, 1682, in the Tower.

† The Colonel left a will, a copy of which has not yet been received.

‡ From Hanham, a small place, situated near Bristol, co. Gloucester.

after the Restoration, was killed in action against the Dutch, May 28, 1672, being then in command of a seventy-four gun ship, the "Triumph." In the body of the church of St. Margaret Pattens, London, is a flat stone to Willoughby Hannam and his sister Frances, 1683–4, and Berry's Kent Geneaologies gives the descendants of this Capt. Hannam,* through his son Jonathan, born at Andover, 1670, and died at Crondall, Hants, April 30, 1754.

The original will of Mrs. Willoughby, sent out from England, was identified by her son Francis, 23 : (12): 1662, at Charlestown, and filed 2: 2: 1663. A seal, attached to the signature, bears a chevron engrailed between three boars' heads.

Concerning the son Francis Willoughby, much of interest may be found in Frothingham's History of Charlestown. Coming to New-England as we have stated, in 1638, with his wife Mary and infant son Jonathan, he was admitted an inhabitant Aug. 22, and joined the church during the following year (Oct. 10), from which time forward, till his death, he "was almost constantly engaged in the public service," and is always respectfully alluded to in the colonial records. He was a prominent merchant and did much for the improvement of the town. From a petition of 1641 we learn that he and others had invested a great part of their estates in "building warehouses and framing wharves," to facilitate the landing of goods, "not only from about home, but from further parts," praying that the Court would "appoint a certain rate of wharfage, porterage, and housing of goods." His wharves were on each side of the Ferry-ways, where he owned considerable property, and his ship-yard on the site of the Fitchburg railroad depot (or in Warren Avenue), where in 1641 he was engaged in building a ship, to encourage which enterprise, the town gave him liberty "to take timber from the common," and without "being bound to cut up the tops of the trees." He was a selectman 1640–47; representative 1649–50; assistant 1650 and '51,† and set out, during the latter year, for England, doubtless to arrange the estate of his late father. Not long before his departure (in May, 1650), he was appointed one of a committee to draw up, within the next six months, a code of maritime laws for the colony.

In June, 1652, war having been declared against Holland, Francis Willoughby, Edward Winslow‡ and Edward Hopkins‖ petitioned that they might be permitted to send a ship, with store of powder, shot and swords, to New-England, and to give notice to the colonies of the differences between the Commonwealth and the United Provinces. The Committee for Foreign Affairs, in recommending that liberty be granted for the same, also

* Berry has given the name incorrectly as Capt. Jonathan Hannam.
† Whitmore's Civil List gives 1650–55.
‡ Ex-Gov. of Plymouth Colony; sent out 1646 as Agent for Mass. Bay Colony.
‖ Ex-Gov. of Connecticut Colony; appointed 1652 a Com. of Navy; chosen 1656 M.P. from Clifton, co. Devon; died, London, 1657, and appointed Mr. Francis Willoughby an overseer of his will.

suggested "that it be declared by the Council of State that, as the colonies may expect all fitting encouragement and assistance from hence, so they should demean themselves against the Dutch, as declared enemies to the Commonwealth." License was accordingly given, July 29, for the John Adventure, Richard Thurston, master, to proceed to Boston, with one ton of shot and fifty-six barrels of powder, in consort with the other ships bound the same way, and the receipt of this ammunition was acknowledged by the Commissioners of the United Colonies, in a letter of Sept. 24, 1653, to Mr. Winslow.*

Sir Henry Vane, jr., was now president of the Council of State, in which body was vested all the power formerly belonging to the office of the Lord Admiral; whether Sir Henry favored the New-Englanders, over whom he had formerly ruled as Governor, cannot be precisely asserted, but several of the colonists obtained, about this time, excellent positions in the navy. Sept. 28, 1652, the President reported from the Council of State, that they "having taken into consideration the necessity of settling some fit person to be a commissioner at Portsmouth, in the room of Capt. Robert Moulton, lately deceased; and having received very good satisfaction of the fidelity and good ability of Capt. Francis Willoughby, son to the late Colonel Willoughby, late commissioner there, for that trust: do humbly present him to the Parliament as a fit and able man for the management of the State's affairs in that place, if the Parliament shall so think fit." Whereupon Capt. Willoughby was appointed one of the Commissioners at Portsmouth, in the place of Capt. Moulton, deceased, and with "like commission, power, authority, salary and other profits and commodities, as the said Capt. Moulton had, or was to receive or enjoy." On 8th March following Parliament "resolved that there be a Master of Attendant allowed for Portsmouth, distinct from the Commissioner of the Navy, with same salary as other Masters of Attendant have," whence it would appear that Capt. Willoughby did not hold both these offices, which had been enjoyed by his father.

From the recently published Memoir of Gen. Deane (see REGISTER, xxv. 299), we learn that the first intelligence of "the three days' battle off Portland," in which that officer, together with Generals Blake and Monk, were engaged against the Dutch, was received in London by the Commissioners of Admiralty through a letter from Capt. Willoughby, dated Feb. 19, 1652–3.

Almost six years after this event, on the calling of a parliament by the Protector Richard, one of the members chosen for Portsmouth was Francis Willoughby, Esq. This parliament having met Jan. 27, 1658–9, was dissolved by the short lived authority, through which it had been convened, on

* Plymouth Records, x. 104.

22d April following, to be succeeded in a fortnight by the restoration of that fragment of the old Long Parliament, called the Rump, which had not met since its forcible dissolution by Cromwell, April 20, 1653. But their present session was not of long continuance; Gen. Lambert, acting for the army, excluded them from the House, Oct. 13, and a council of officers, appointing among themselves what was called a Committee of Safety, to manage affairs, proposed even to call a "new and free parliament" by their own authority. Early in November, General Monk, who commanded the forces in Scotland, and many of his officers expressed their dissatisfaction with these proceedings and declared for the old parliament. The first active steps for the restoration of that body, however, were taken by Sir Arthur Haselrig, Col. Morley, and Col. Walton, who, adopting the views of Monk, occupied, with their regiments, the important town of Portsmouth, on Dec. 4th, and with the consent of the Governor, Col. Nathaniel Whetham, immediately issued orders for more forces to come to their assistance, and despatched letters to the General in Scotland justifying their proceedings. Col. Rich, sent on from London, by the army-faction, to dispossess them, entered the town with his regiment and united interest with the party in occupation. This latter officer was an intimate friend of Lawson, who had been restored to his position of Vice-Admiral on May 26, and the fleet, having been invited to join them, despatched a messenger to Portsmouth, assuring Haselrig that they would do nothing in opposition to his party, and soon after sent a letter (Dec. 13) to the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, calling upon them to "use their utmost" for the removal of that restraint and force now put upon the parliament.

Saturday, Dec. 17, Vice-Admiral Lawson, having left the Downs, sailed into the river Thames with the "James" and the rest of the fleet, "declaring their resolutions to endeavor the restoring of the parliament to the exercise of their authority, they judging them the only means to restore peace and settlement into these distressed nations." Accordingly on Monday, Dec. 26, the old parliament met again, and the next day ordered that Messrs. Scott, Weaver, and Col. Martin "prepare letters of thanks and acknowledgments of the fidelity and good service of Gen. Monk, Vice-Admiral Lawson, and the Commissioners at Portsmouth: and that Mr. Speaker do sign and seal the said letters with the seal of the Parliament." Jan. 9, 1659–60, Lawson was heartily thanked at the bar of the house, "for his constant fidelity, and the great and eminent service done by him since the late interruption of parliament." On Saturday, Feb. 21 (17 days after Monk had reached London), those members who had been excluded by Col. Pride in 1648, again took their seats in the house, and the Long Parliament, which had first met in 1640, dissolved by its own act, made a final exit March 16, 1660, and on May 29 King Charles made his public entry into London.

When, early in 1662, it was deemed advisable by the general court of Massachusetts to congratulate the king upon his restoration, and to send out an agent to act for the general interests of the colony, a letter was written to Herbert Pelham, Esq., Mr. Nehemiah Bourne, Mr. Francis Willoughby, Mr. Richard Hutchinson* and others, desiring that they would supply the Commissioners,† upon their arrival, with such funds as they might require on account of the colony.

Soon after this Mr. Willoughby left England, taking with him a third wife, Margaret, whom he had there married; he appears to have been again present in the Colony by May, 1662, and sat as an assistant at the general court, held Oct. 20, 1663; was again chosen the succeeding year; became deputy governor, May, 1665, and so continued until his decease. In Sept. 1666, the deputy governor was appointed head of a committee for procuring two masts to be sent out to England and presented "to His Majesty, by Sir William Warren and Capt. John Taylor (one of the commissioners for the navy), as a testimony of loyalty and affection from y^e^ country." About this same time the necessity of proper laws, for regulating maritime affairs and admiralty cases, was again agitated, and information was given to the court, "that divers unskilfull persons, pretending to be shipwrights, doe build shipps and other vessels in seuerall parts of the country, which are defective, both for matter and forme, to the great prejudice of merchants and ouners, and the danger of many mens liues at sea;" whereupon the court was moved "to nominate and appoint Francis Willoughby Esq., Jno. Leverett Esq., Capt. George Corwin, Mr. Humphrey Davy, and Capt. Edward Johnson to be a Committee to consider, draw up, and present to this Court, at their next session, such directions, orders, and laws as may be necessary and expedjent in the premises."

Three years thereafter (Oct. 12, 1669), he was granted 100 acres "in any place that may not prejudice a plantation," for his public service, as well at home as in England.

The original will of the deputy governor does not appear on file. This will, drawn up June 4, 1670, and witnessed by Capt. Lawrence Hammond and Lawrence Dowse, was proved April 10, 1671, six days after the testator's decease. He states therein that the legacies left to his children, Jonathan, Sarah and Nehemiah, by their grandfather Willoughby, had been paid, and desires that his mother's will, which had not yet been carried out, might be made good. To his wife, who had brought a considerable estate with her, he bequeathed all household goods, plate and jewels, which had formerly belonged to her, or which had been given to her before or since marriage. To his eldest son Jonathan 10*l.* and some wearing apparel, and

* Late Treasurer of the Navy.
† Mr. Simon Bradstreet and the Rev. John Norton.

to each of his living children 5*l*. for that said son "hath cost me much money both in breeding up and several other ways, to the value of near a treble portion already, and for other serious and deliberate considerations, which I am not willing here to mention, it being a grief of soul to me that he should run out an estate so unprofitably as he hath done to his present suffering, &c. &c." After deducting all legacies and debts the testator leaves $\frac{14}{32}$ of the residue of his estate to his wife; $\frac{3}{32}$ to his son Nehemiah, including what had already been paid in 1669: to the other children, when of age, $\frac{3}{32}$ to son William; $\frac{5}{32}$ to son Francis; $\frac{4}{32}$ to daughter Susannah, and $\frac{3}{32}$ to child still unborn. To eldest daughter Campfield, as a token of love 10*l*., she having already received a liberal portion; to aunt Hammond, if alive 5*l*.; to cousin Lawrence Hammond 40*l*., "provided he deal respectively with my wife and assist her about settling my estate." To cousin March liberty, during her widowhood, to live in and make use of my house in which she now dwells, rent-free. To the use of the school in Charlestown my three hundred acres of land, given me by the said town, but never laid out, lying beyond Woburn. After several other legacies to friends, his pastor and domestics, he observes: "Now for as much as the College hath been a Society that I have had much affection to, and desires for the prosperity of, having made it my work to solicit the Country in generall, & particular persons to take care thereof in order to the advantage of posteritie, It might be expected that I should manifest myselfe to be cordial in some more than the ordinary beneficence: But my estate being very uncertaine, as it is abroad in other mens hands, & so not knowing what the Lord may doe with it: And a vessel being lost that I had bequeathed to that use: But chiefly considering the backwardness and indisposition that is in the Country to consider their owne interest with reference to posterity; and finding particular persons holding their owne and disclaiming any motion for good that hath been made that way, being at a loss to know what the mind of God therein may be, and unwilling to injure my family, the state of my concernments lying as aforesaid: I find not any inclination to doe what my heart and soul is free for; Desiring the Lord to pardon & forgive that backwardness and indisposition which seemes to appear in the generality of persons to so worthy a worke as it is."

He forbids the giving of scarfs or ribbons to any persons exeept magistrates, and those who officiate at his funeral, and instead thereof leaves 20*l*. to the town towards commencing the purchase of a stock of arms, to furnish poor men on exercise-days, and to be in readiness against any sudden emergency. His wife he appoints executrix, and his loving friends, Mr. Thomas Danforth, Mr. Richard Russel, Mr. Humphrey Davie, and cousin Lawrence Hammond as overseers of his last will and testament, "earnestly entreating them that as they did ever manifest any affection and respect for me, that

they would manifest the like to my wife in all that assistance that she shall stand in need of, she being a stranger in the country, and not knowing whom to apply for help in case of need." He also desires his wife, by the affection she bears him, "to take a little care of his son William, in case he will be ruled by her; but if he or his own mother's relations shall desire otherwise, or carry themselves uncivilly towards her, I leave her at liberty, being unwilling to put her under any snare or inconvenience."

The Rev. Simon Bradstreet of New-London, says: "he desired to be buried one foot deep and to have y^e^ top of his grave plain, only covered with y^e^ tops of y^e^ grasse."*

The widow Margaret Willoughby married, Feb. 8, 1675, Capt. Lawrence Hammond, of Charlestown, the cousin of her late husband; she was his third wife (though he had no children by this marriage), and died Feb. 2, 1683. Her will, signed Aug. 21, 1680, and proved April 12, 1683, leaves one-half of the property, left her by her former husband, to her present husband Capt. Hammond, the balance to her only child Susannah Willoughby; to her sister Elizabeth Lock 100*l.* due testator out of rents in England; the residue of her estate in Old and New-England to her daughter aforesaid, committing her and her portion to the care and protection of her father-in-law Capt. Hammond.

Issue by first wife Mary:—

i. Jonathan, b. about 1635 in England; Harv. Coll. 1651-54, but did not graduate; preached in Wethersfield from Sept. 1661, to May, 1666, and afterwards, for a short time, in Haddam, Conn. Mentioned in his brother William's will, 1677. By wife Grizzel he had a dau. *Mary*, b. May 8, 1664, and prob. other children.

Issue by second wife Sarah (Taylor?):—

ii. Sarah, bapt. June 13, 1641; m. ——— Campfield (or Canfield); prob. Samuel, bapt. Oct. 19, 1645, eldest son of Matthew C. of New-Haven.

iii. Hannah, b. May 17; d. Sept. 4, 1643.

2. iv. Nehemiah, b. June 8 or 18, 1644.

v. Jerinnah, b. July 29, 1647; d. young.

vi. William, b. about 1652. His will, dated Sept. 1, 1677, was filed Dec. 7, 1691, in Midd. Probate Co.: the house and land left him by his uncle William Willoughby, he bequeaths to his brother Nehemiah, together with the 100*l.* or more, now in his mother's hands; of the estate now falling to him by the decease of his brother Francis Willoughby, he leaves one-half to his sister Susannah, and one-half to Capt. Hammond's children, and the legacy left by his grandfather Taylor, to be divided equally between his sister Campfield and his brother Jonathan, as a token of love; to cousin Elizabeth Moore 10*l.*; books, monies and wearing apparel to eldest son of his brother and executor Nehemiah. Savage states that he died of small-pox Aug. 28, 1678.

* New-England Hist. and Gen. Register, ix. 65.

Issue by third wife Margaret :—

vii. Francis, d. (says Savage) June 15, 1678, of small-pox, but is mentioned as deceased in William's will, 1677.

viii. Nathaniel, d. 1663 (Frothingham).

ix. Susannah, b. Aug. 19, bapt. 21, 1664; m. 1683, Nathaniel Lynde, b. Nov. 22, 1659, son of Judge Simon L. by wife Hannah Newdigate, and grandson of Enoch L. of London, by wife Eliz. Digby, said to be related to the family of John, Earl of Bristol. Mr. Nath'l Lynde removed to Saybrook, Conn., and d. Oct. 5, 1729; among his children was Elizabeth, b. Dec. 2, 1694, m. Judge Richard Lord of Lyme.

2. Nehemiah[3] Willoughby, merchant of Salem, married Jan. 2, 1672, Abigail, dau. of Henry Bartholomew, bapt. Oct. 6, 1650, died Sept. 2, 1702; constable 1679; allowed 1690 to sell wine, &c. out doors; died Nov. 6, 1702. Issue:—

i. Francis, b. Sept. 28, 1672; bapt. Feb. 16, 1672-3; deputy and representative 1713; requested to provide King's Arms for the Court House, June 26, 1716; was prob. of Boston 1734, when one of the name was appointed on committee for markets. Issue:—

*William*,[5] bapt. at Salem, July 28, 1705; Harv. Coll. 1726; d. 1735.

*Bethia*,[5] bapt. at S., March 27, 1709.

ii. Nehemiah.

iii. Elizabeth, b. June 22, bapt. 28, 1674, at Charlestown.

iv. Mary, b. Sept. 1, 1676; m. May 10, 1710, Col. Thomas Barton of Salem, b. July 17, 1680; selectman, town-clerk, physician and apothecary; Lt. Col. of the Reg't; he d. April 28, 1751; she d. about Jan. 1758. Issue:—

*John*,[5] b. Dec. 5, 1711; Harv. College 1730; merchant of Salem; d. unm. Dec 21, 1774.

*Mary*,[5] m. June 27, 1731, Bazaleel Toppan (son of the Rev. Christ'r T. of Newbury); Harv. Coll. 1722; physician; d. 1762. Had children Anna[6] and Mary[6]; the latter m. Col. Benj. Pickman, b. 1741, Harv. Coll. 1759; lived on Essex St., Salem, in a house which had come to Nehemiah Willoughby from his father-in-law H. Bartholomew.

v. Abigail, b. April 4, 1679, at S.; m. Capt. Joshua Pickman (son of Benj. P.); mariner of S.; she d. Aug. 24, 1710; he d. Jan. 24, 1750, aged 69.

vi. Sarah, b. July, 1684, at S.

vii. Elizabeth, b. June 10, 1687, at S.

viii. John, b. Dec. 11, 1688, at S.

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